

The Assistant Engineer's memorandum is a good exposition of the problems a city faces in stabilizing conditions in slum areas and among slum dwellers pending a decision by the local government on an urban renewal project for clearance and rehabilitation. The memorandum shows that local code officials are aware of conditions in this particular area and are keeping the area under constant surveillance. It is a mistake to assume that it is always possible to use code enforcement alone to bring about major physical and environmental changes in a seriously deteriorated area especially when that area is being considered as part of an urban renewal project.

The District of Columbia was one of the first cities to recognize the value of housing code enforcement as a means to eliminate and prevent slums and blight. The city has a large and experienced staff and a good code. It is constantly making efforts to improve its enforcement program.

The city of Washington has been fortunate in the interest taken by the press, radio, and television stations in its enforcement program.

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT C. WEAVER,
Administrator,

(Mr. WIDNALL (at the request of Mr. BATTIN) was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

[Mr. WIDNALL'S remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

TRIBUTE TO JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER III

(Mr. LINDSAY (at the request of Mr. BATTIN) was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. LINDSAY. Mr. Speaker, last night I had hoped to be in New York attending a dinner in honor of John D. Rockefeller III. Mr. Rockefeller was being honored by the Concert Artists Guild for his enormous contributions to New York and to the country and, most particularly, for his devotion of time, energy, and resources toward the building of Lincoln Center.

There was a distinguished group of men and women at the dinner, testifying to the affection and respect that New Yorkers and people concerned with the advancement of the arts have for Mr. Rockefeller.

The chairman of the event was Peter Grimm. Among those present were Richard Rodgers, Senator Jacob K. Javits, Governor Thomas E. Dewey, Arthur Rubinstein, Rudolf Bing, Thomas Schippers, Peter Menin, Charles M. Spofford, Dr. F. D. Patterson, Mrs. Blanche Wise, president of the Concert Artists Guild, and Ambassador Braj Kumar Nehru, Indian Ambassador to the United States.

Last night the House of Representatives remained in session until midnight, debating and voting on the wheat-cotton and food stamp bills. I made it a policy not only to vote on such bills but to participate in the debate, and I could not, in good conscience, leave the House in order to fly to New York. This was a sadness for me, as I particularly wanted to join the distinguished company there

gathered to do honor to John D. Rockefeller III. Mr. Rockefeller was the recipient of the 1964 award of the Concert Artists Guild.

I am very grateful to the Concert Artists Guild for their understanding, and I should like to thank Mr. Francis Robinson, assistant manager of the Metropolitan Opera, for being so kind as to deliver the address in my place.

With the permission of the House I would like to insert in the Record at this point the comments about Mr. Rockefeller that I had drafted for this occasion and which were read by Mr. Robinson.

REMARKS BY REPRESENTATIVE JOHN V. LINDSAY AT THE CONCERT ARTISTS GUILD DINNER IN HONOR OF JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER III, GRAND BALLROOM, NEW YORK HILTON HOTEL, APRIL 8, 1964

We Americans pride ourselves on being a nation of doers. From the beginning, we have had the urge to create, to invent, to build, to analyze, to develop. We take pride in getting the job done. We have always believed that, with effort and knowledge and ability, we can climb the top of any mountain. And the habit of believing this way, and acting upon this belief, has put us among the great nations and civilizations in history.

As can happen with doers, however, we sometimes rush through the woods and never notice the trees. We may even ram through a six-lane highway and knock down the trees. But assuming we're smart enough not to do this, and that's a large assumption, the trees which make up the whole woods are likely to get short notice. A nation's general advance and the strength of its whole society may be measured by the excellence of the individual things upon which a people's whole culture depends. These are the things which make up a people's spirit: literature, music, theater, painting and sculpture, distinctive architecture—expressions which come from deep inside a people.

Our society, in its devotion to the business of national security and its garrison state orientation, has not related national good with cultural development. "They have filled the city full of harbors and docks and buildings and all that," said Plato, "and have left no room for reason or justice."

John D. Rockefeller III, one of our greatest doers, has found room in our crowded society for reason and justice. He is a man whose concern for mankind has had specific impact in many areas. There were broad horizons and much to do. In all of this he has been helping men to satisfy that glorious inner urge to discover beauty and truth.

I suspect that in all his works the most satisfying for this noble man has been the creation of something very special, something very good, in his beloved home city of New York. In the evolution and building of Lincoln Square he had a vision, the same kind of vision that must have guided the men of ancient Athens as they created their great city.

"For me new horizons began to open," Mr. Rockefeller wrote. "Since the war my work has been concentrated in the international area. I had begun to think more seriously of my responsibilities as a citizen of New York."

The tall, quiet man then took on the task, with other New York citizens, of establishing in Lincoln Square a glorious center for the performing arts.

"We sensed that—in the eyes of the world, Lincoln Center would represent the importance of the arts to the American people. We are thinking of something that will last for generations." These were his very direct words, visionary, yet totally sensible.

"Colossus on Broadway," was what his dream was called, by one of the big weekly magazines, and yet even that underestimated the man. He did not see it that way, but rather as a tangible expression of intangible values, and a step forward in a long adventure.

This man, whom you honor tonight, has a sensitivity and a hope about lasting things. In the words of writer Vincent Sheean, he knows that "the material has an end and that humanity requires something else."

Recently Mr. Rockefeller's colleague, Mr. William Schuman, made the point, "There is very little planned support for the arts and other cultural assets of our communities in the Nation as a whole today."

Mr. Schuman, I am sure, directed this comment at agencies and groups, both private and public, which might have the resources and interest to become involved in planning for the arts. I would include the Federal Government in this group.

Last year, I was a cosponsor of legislation aimed at creating a Federal Advisory Council on the Arts. I knew this would be a difficult accomplishment—so many people mistakenly assume that all Federal assistance to the arts must necessarily involve direct cash subsidies. The legislation failed in the House of Representatives.

President Kennedy then handed down an Executive order establishing an Advisory Council by Executive fiat. The order has not been implemented—the Council exists only on paper. It is unfortunate that it has not been implemented. Here is a chance for the Federal Government, through such a council, to collate the state of affairs in respect of our cultural resources, to examine ways and means of encouraging private initiative in the arts, to strengthen existing governmental interest in the arts, to lift its courage and to chart a course of national involvement for the future.

The Federal Government should have an important place—its function should be to create a healthy environment so that the arts can grow and flourish. Too often though, Government, through such restraints as unnecessary and unimaginative tax treatment, actually hinders artistic expression and surrounds the practice of the arts with unnecessary restrictions.

There are many ways in which the Federal and local governments can support the arts without resorting to direct cash subsidies which are not within any practical offering that I can see. In addition to the establishment of a council, more equitable tax treatment should be provided. The 10-percent Federal admissions tax on live dramatic performances; for example, should be repealed. Authors of literary, musical, or artistic compositions should be afforded the benefit of capital gains tax treatment in the event that they sell the rights to their works. Urban renewal can be used effectively. Local governments should distinguish between the ballet and the flea circus next door.

We had a glimmer of light in a portion of the tax bill which recently became law—provision was made to decrease the tax bite suffered by individuals who have widely fluctuating incomes. This income averaging should be applicable to many of those who earn their living from the arts.

In the absence of imaginative approaches by the Federal Government, we must encourage and expect the private sector to move, as it always has done. But this takes leadership, initiative, and drive. John D. Rockefeller has supplied this leadership, in abundance. He is the modern renaissance man, a magnificent man with a magnificent cause, and he has made a path which we hope others will follow. He has provided light where there has been too much darkness. He has helped make us civilized, which in this day of massive complexes is not easy to do. Tonight you do credit to your coun-

try, your city, and yourselves by doing honor to John D. Rockefeller. We thank him for his works, but most of all for himself, for the sensitivity and the concern that is within him. And we wish him and Mrs. Rockefeller long life, success, and happiness.

WENTY-FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF UPRISING OF JEWISH GHETTO IN WARSAW

(Mr. DERWINSKI (at the request of Mr. BATTIN) was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, today, April 9, 1964, has been designated by the Yiskor Committee for 6 Million Martyrs of Chicago, Ill., as a memorial day to commemorate the 21st anniversary of the heroic and historic uprising of the people within the Jewish ghetto in Warsaw against Nazi tyranny.

On Sunday afternoon, April 12, the Chicago Yiskor Committee will officially hold a memorial observance. The purpose of observances such as this throughout the Nation is a reminder to citizens of the United States of the heroic courage displayed by the men, women, and children in the Warsaw ghetto in their uprising against Nazi military forces.

It is certainly tragic, Mr. Speaker, that 21 years after this heroic, but tragic, uprising in which brave men and women gave their lives for freedom, that the people of the world are still in danger of losing their freedom to a fanaticalism. World War II was fought to rid the world of nazism and facism only to have them replaced by the present designs of world communism.

It is also worthy of historical note, Mr. Speaker, that at the present time within the Soviet Union incidents of massive antisemitism are coming to the attention of free world leaders. It is indeed ironic that the Soviet Union, who fought with us in World War II, has adopted many of the same violent practices of the Nazi era.

Let us all hope that by the next anniversary of the Warsaw ghetto uprising the world will have permanent and lasting peace and all people, regardless of their faith, national origin, or race, can enjoy fullest political, economic, cultural, and religious liberties.

THE POWER OF PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

(Mr. SAYLOR (at the request of Mr. BATTIN) was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, we read and hear much these days concerning the National Power Survey which the Federal Power Commission has undertaken, a report on which is expected some time this year. If I understand the situation correctly, the report will emphasize the need for a national electric power grid in order to meet the burgeoning energy requirements of our country.

As I see it, the proponents of Federal power are quite likely to seize upon FPC's national grid recommendations to urge that the Federal Government take the

lead in construction and operation of major interregional electric power interconnections. Movements in this direction already are in progress, as many of our colleagues are aware, such as the proposed Federal interconnections between the Pacific Northwest and Pacific Southwest and between the Bonneville Power Administration system and southern Idaho. In fact, however, Federal construction of either of these lines is totally unnecessary and would be an unconscionable waste of Federal funds.

To suggest that the Federal Government alone is uniquely equipped to build and operate major segments of a national power grid is to indict, in effect, the electric utility industry for lack of foresight and interest in the distribution of energy to meet the Nation's needs. In point of fact, private enterprise in the electric utility field has been moving ahead steadily but quietly over the last decade or more in the development of techniques of transmission of power over extra-high-voltage lines, without help from the Government.

The story of the evolution of E.H.V. power transmission under the impetus of private enterprise is well told in the March 18, 1964, issue of "Investor's Reader."

Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent, I include the text of the article, "Power Evolution on the Line," at this point in my remarks.

POWER EVOLUTION OF THE LINE; HIGH-VOLTAGE TRANSMISSION SENDS MORE ELECTRICITY FARTHER, AIDS NATIONWIDE POWER GRID

With a flick of the switch, the housewife in Pasadena starts to broil her steak with power generated in British Columbia. Her cliffdwelling sister in Manhattan will vacuum her apartment with power drawn either from Labrador or Long Island. Her upstate New York cousin may do his early morning milking with the aid of juice generated in predawn Indiana.

All these and sundry similar examples are admittedly oversimplified but they illustrate the design for increasingly effective power service being developed on the drawing boards—and in the pocketbooks—of the Nation's \$61 billion assets electric utility industry.

The key points are: (1) an ever-growing and more tightly knit interconnecting system permitting electricity to be switched from one utility or even one part of the country to another and (2) utilization of more distant but economically attractive generating locations from which power is transmitted to the areas of major demand. Neither of these concepts is startlingly new but activity on both is being stepped up sharply with recent technological advances and increased demand for power.

The most dramatic advance is the development of extra high voltage (EHV) whose attraction is greater efficiency in transmission and the ability to carry the power for longer distances. By utility definition, EHV means any powerline carrying a charge of at least 300,000 volts (most to date are at 345,000 volts). Since 1955 EHV mileage in service has tripled to 3,000 miles, with another 10,000 miles planned or already abuilding.

As just one current example, Commonwealth Edison this January began to clear ground for a set of three 345,000-volt lines to emanate from a 1,120,000 kilowatt mine-mouth generating station being constructed at Kincaid in the central Illinois coal district 15 miles southeast of Springfield. When the two-unit station is ready in 1967 and 1968, two of the lines will carry electricity

175 miles to Chicago, the third will connect with neighboring utilities to the south and east.

But EHV sights are already switched higher. Virginia Electric & Power, with assists from Westinghouse Electric, Stone & Webster, Ohio Brass, Reynolds Metals, and others, is constructing a 500,000-volt line to transmit electricity from a 1-million kilowatt mine-mouth, steam-generating station nearing completion at Mount Storm, W. Va.

Eventually a 350-mile loop will connect Mount Storm with major power consumption areas in the Virginia suburbs of Washington and the Richmond area and also connect with other utilities. The first leg is to be ready by October to make it the first 500,000-volt line in commercial service in the United States. But other projects are on the way. Among those in advanced planning stages:

Six hundred miles of 500,000-volt lines to bring power from generating plants at West Virginia and western Pennsylvania mine mouths to the Pennsylvania-New Jersey-Maryland (PJM) Interconnection, the Allegheny Power System and Consolidated Edison. PJM consists of 12 utilities including New Jersey's Public Service Electric & Gas, Philadelphia Electric, and the General Public Utilities system.

A 650-mile, 500,000-volt line to link California utilities with the Oregon border where surplus power from Federal hydro installations in the Northwest could be picked up. This has been proposed by Pacific Gas & Electric, Pacific Power & Light, and Southern California Edison. However several other at least partly noncompatible plans have been proposed, including one for Federal construction. Any settlement seems some time off.

One thousands miles of 500,000- and 345,000-volt lines on which construction has just started by the South Central Electric Co. (SCEC) and TVA to enable the two systems to exchange 1,500,000 kilowatts of power on a seasonal basis. SCEC consists of 11 companies, all of whom are also part of the southwest power pool.

The higher power story has evolved continuously ever since Edison brightened the year 1879. An early long distance transmission took place in 1896 when a predecessor of Niagara-Mohawk Power strung an 11,000-volt line 22 miles to carry Niagara Falls-generated hydro power to Buffalo. By World War I longer and stronger lines were carrying electricity at 138,000 volts, a decade later at 230,000 volts.

EHV arrived on the line only in the fifties. Sweden took honors in 1952 when it transmitted power at 380,000 volts, from its lonely hydroelectric sources in the north toward population areas in the south. American Electric Power set up the first commercial EHV system in the United States in 1953. At 345,000 volts the American Electric line transmitted power between New Haven, W. Va., and Beverly, Ohio.

The switch to 500,000 volts is testimony of the constantly increasing needs of the utilities to transmit increasing amounts of power. One reason is simply the crackling increase in total usage. Total U.S. consumption of electricity has consistently doubled in each recent decade. It passed the trillion kilowatt-hour mark in 1963 for a new record.

BOLTS AND VOLTS

In anticipation of a yet greater demand growth and hence need for more power shuffling over longer distances, still higher voltages are presently under test. At Apple Grove, W. Va., EHV pioneer American Electric Power and Westinghouse Electric have been investigating 775,000 volt transmission.

Up north in the Berkshires, General Electric has invested \$10 million in experimental work on 750,000-volt lines and is "testing lines with manmade lightning bolts of up to 4 million volts."